THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1793. [N° 1630.]

NEWPORT: *(Rhode-Iſland)* Publiſhed by HENRY BARBER, near the State-Houſe.

Mr. SHERIDAN's *celebrated* SPEECH *in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, on the 25th of April*, 1793.

ADDRESS ON LORD AUCKLAND'S MEMORIAL.

MR. SHERIDAN ſaid, that the motion which he ſhould have the honour of ſubmitting to the Houſe, was one that not only involved the character of the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) and the whole of his Majeſty's Miniſters, but alſo the character of the Britiſh Nation, and therefore was of the higheſt importance. It had in view that of calling for an explanation of the real intent, nature, purpoſe, and object of the war in which we were now engaged. That was the right character and deſcription of the motion with which he ſhould preface his addreſs to the Houſe. In the courſe of the diſcuſſions which had taken place on the preſent war, there had appeared in that Houſe three deſcriptions of perſons. One who thought there ſhould appear in this country at this time, ſomething like a general concurrence of opinion, and that inconſiderable differences ſhould not appear upon the ſubject.

The next were thoſe who entertained a juſt apprehenſion of danger to this country from the power of France, ſuppoſing it ſhould be able to overrun Holland, and therefore to prevent the acquiſition of their enemy's power, agreed to ſupport the government in their efforts to prevent it.

The third deſcription of gentlemen were thoſe who thought that as this was a war of inevitable neceſſity on our part, for that it was neceſſary for the ſake of good faith with our allies and the general ſecurity of Europe, we ſhould purſue vigorous meaſures againſt the French, and therefore they gave their ſupport to government.—Of the ſecond claſs he declared himſelf, to be, and admitted their principle, that the enormous power and aggrandizement of France in the event of the acquiſition of Holland would be dangerous to Great-Britain, and therefore he ſhould ſupport government in oppoſing France for the ſecurity of this country, upon a hope and belief that nothing would be omitted on the part of our Miniſter which future negociation might effect, taking care at the ſame time to protect againſt a war of extirpation, or of vengeance, pledging themſelves to ſupport nothing that did not immediately belong to the ſafety of this country. The third deſcription of gentlemen who ſupported the war carried their principle, from what appeared to them to be the danger, to which all Europe was expoſed, by the example of the French, to the recommendation of a ſyſtem of war of extermination of the principles and opinions of our neighbours; and in ſupport of this idea they quoted all the crimes alledged to have been committed by the men whoſe principles they thus oppoſed. He, and others with whom he had the honour and pleaſure to agree, had endeavoured to draw from theſe gentlemen ſomething like a definition of the extent to which their principles would or might lead them, but from all the diſcuſſion which took place upon that ſubject, nothing like an explanation was given upon that point. This day, however, he was determined to put that ſubject to the teſt, and he ſhould maintain that Miniſters had abandoned the principles of the war upon which alone they had the aſſiſtance of the moderate, and the general concurrence of the country, and the only principle they themſelves were fond of profeſſing, namely, to keep faith with our allies, to check the aggrandizement of France, and to preſerve the ſafety of this country. If in entering upon this ſubject any gentleman expected that he ſhould be brought to pledge himſelf in the leaſt degree for the principles or the politics of the noble Lord (Auckland) or that he ſhould be influenced by any conſiderations with regard to that nobleman, ſuch a gentleman would certainly be diſappointed; for he muſt frankly declare that perſonally againſt him, or any other perſon in adminiſtration he had no heſitation in ſaying, that he did not reſpect or eſteem the man, he would ſay no more upon that ſubject, for a reaſon always concluſive with him, becauſe he was not preſent; all therefore, he ſhould ſay of him, he begged to be underſtood as ſpeaking of his Majeſty's miniſter at the Hague. In this view he muſt ſay, that he diſapproved of every memorial that noble Lord had ſet his name to, from the firſt diſturbances in France, down to the time of his ſigning that of the fifth of the preſent month upon which the motion he ſhould conclude with would be founded. All he was concerned in was marked by a ſort of officious oſtentation which ill became the character he ought to repreſent. Inſtead of the moderate language of a Miniſter, deſirous to ſhew that he was only an Ambaſſador, he appeared always in the ſtyle of a Viceroy, whoſe buſineſs it was to dictate and command.

The paper with which he announced the war with France was of this haughty, arrogant ſtyle, in which he called the National Aſſembly of France miſcreants.—Such language, Mr. Sheridan ſaid, was not only improper, but, under the circumſtances of the caſe, inexcuſable, for they were not the effect of an overpowering warmth, which frequently accompanied the animation of debate; they were the cool, collected words of an Ambaſſador, who ought to have reflected that he repreſented his Majeſty of Great Britain, and the people of England, both of whom he was ſure would be aſhamed of ſuch expreſſions—ſuch expreſſions could anſwer no good purpoſe; neither our ſoldiers nor our ſailors would enliſt the ſooner, or fight the better for it; and the people of this country ought not to be ſuppoſed to agree to the harſh words againſt any others who had the direction of the public force of a nation, ſtill leſs that they could inſtruct their Ambaſſador to be a blufferer: ſuch conduct would be diſgraceful and ignominious. Here, to illuſtrate this point, Mr. Sheridan made a quotation from Vatel, on the Law of Nations, who ſays that for nations at war, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that they ought to abſtain from all harſh expreſſion of hatred, animoſity, or contempt of each other, &c. This, he ſaid, appeared to him to contain ſo good and ſo neceſſary a leſſon to Lord Auckland, that in the next deſpatches a copy of it ought to be ſent to him. With regard to the particular paper of the 5th of April, he objected to it, not only on account of its particular indecency, but, alſo, on account of its opening and diſcloſing a new principle for carrying on the war; a principle hitherto in this country entirely without foundation. The firſt tranſlation from the French ſtated, "That ſome of theſe deteſtable regicides are now in ſuch a ſituation, that they can be ſubjected to the ſword of the law." But from that which was now upon the table, a new colour was attempted to be given to the ſentence, by ſaying *liable* to be ſubjected to the ſword of the law; this, he ſaid, was not warranted by the original; for the plain ſenſe of the ſentence was, that theſe perſons might be ſacrificed, becauſe they were in the hands of the Dutch. Again, the paper ſtated a recital of a former declaration, that his Britannic Majeſty and their High Mightineſſes would not fail to purſue the moſt efficacious meaſures to prevent the perſons, who might themſelves be guilty of ſo atrocious a crime, from finding any aſylum in their reſpective ſtates.—To which the Dutch gave anſwer, that they will refuſe any aſylum to ſuch perſons, that they will drive them away; but not one word about putting them to death.—The War was declared on the 21ſt of January, and there the matter reſted till the 5th of April, and for what reaſon?—Becauſe it was not until this time the Commiſſioners of the Convention came into cuſtody.—It was only then neceſſary to ſay, that theſe regicides ſhould be ſubjected to the ſword of the law which was in other words, that they ſhould be put to death. If Miniſters ſaid they gave no inſtruction for this, he ſaid he ſhould be perfectly ſatisfied, and very glad to hear it; becauſe then the nation would be reſcued, and the infamy would only fall upon the individual.—The Noble Lord proceeded to ſtate in his Memorial, that the divine vengeance ſeemed not to have been tardy;—upon this he had only to obſerve, that we were engaged in a war which for our ſafety we had purſued, to the accompliſhment of its originally avowed object, and for the divine vengeance, for reſpect, for decorum and piety, we ought to be ſilent.—The Memorial was as follows:

MEMORIAL, preſented on the Fifth of this Month, by the Britiſh and Imperial Miniſters, to the States-General.

"HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

"IT is known, that towards the end of the month of September, laſt year, his Britannic Majeſty and your High Mightineſſes gave, in concert, a ſolemn aſſurance, that in caſe the imminent danger which then threatened the lives of their Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties and their families ſhould be realized. His Majeſty and your High Mightineſſes ſhould not fail to take the moſt efficacious meaſures to prevent the perſons who might render themſelves guilty of ſo atrocious a Crime, from finding any aſylum in your reſpective dominions. This event, which was foreſeen with horror, has taken place, and the Divine vengeance ſeems not to have been tardy. Some of theſe deteſtable Regicides are already in ſuch a ſituation, that they may be ſubjected to the Sword of the Law. The reſt are full in the midſt of a People whom they have plunged into an abyſs of evils, and for whom Famine, Anarchy, and Civil War, are preparing new calamities.—In ſhort, every thing that we ſee happen, induces us to conſider as at hand the end of theſe wretches, whoſe madneſs and atrocities have filled with terror and indignation, all thoſe who reſpect the principles of Religion, Morality, and Humanity.

"The Underſigned, therefore, ſubmit to the enlightened judgment and wiſdom of Your High Mightineſſes, whether it would not be proper to employ all the means in your power to prohibit from entering your States in Europe, or your Colonies, all theſe Members of the ſelf titled National Convention, or of the pretended Executive Council, who have, directly or indirectly, participated in the ſaid Crime; and if they ſhould be diſcovered and arreſted, to deliver them up to Juſtice, that they may ſerve as a leſſon and example to mankind.

"*Done at the Hague, this 5th of April*, 1793.

(*Signed*) "AUCKLAND,

"LOUIS C. DE STARHEMBERG."

REPLY to the Memorial, delivered to their High Mightineſſes, on the 5th of April 1793, by Lord Auckland, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty; and the Count of Starkenburg, Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to his Majeſty the Emperor.

"THEIR High Mightineſſes perfectly well recollect the ſolemn declaration they made, in the month of September of the laſt year, in reply to a requiſition on the part of the Count of Starhemberg, relative to thoſe who might be culpable of the higheſt of crimes towards his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, or his Royal Family.

"They have ſince partaken, with all honeſt minds, the general and profound ſenſation of terror and indignation, which the horrible event that has taken place in France, has ſpread throughout all Europe; and they are as determined as they ever were, to attend to the execution of the meaſures they at that time reſolved on.

"The States General are the more perſuaded of the neceſſity which exiſts in every well regulated ſtate, of efficaciouſly oppoſing the audacity of thoſe who ſeek to deſtroy the happineſs of civil ſocieties, by tearing aſunder all the bonds of a juſt ſubordination to the legiſlative authority of an eſtabliſhed government, becauſe this Republic has been taught by her own experience, the pernicious effects of ſo criminal a project. Indeed it is at this time notorious, that a ſmall number of inhabitants, emigrated from theſe provinces, and uſurping the name and rights of ſovereignty, have had the audacity to attack their country with arms in their hands, and publicly to threaten with death the members of the legitimate government, and all thoſe who were employed in the defence of the ſtate, provided they would not abandon their poſts. And although theſe acts of rebellion are neither in their nature nor in their conſequences to be compared to the crimes which have been committed in France, they, notwithſtanding, derive their origin from the ſame cauſes. The States-General, in conſequence, expect from the equity and wiſdom of all the governments of Europe, and more eſpecially from their Majeſties the Emperor and the King of Great-Britain, that they will take good care not to grant an aſylum in their ſtates to thoſe who have taken on them to make ſuch enormous attempts againſt the government of this Republic, and who, by proclamations and manifeſtoes, ſigned by them, have ſnatched their names from the oblivion which ought to have been their lot; but that on the contrary, ſhould they be diſcovered, they will be apprehended, to the end that they may be purſued by juſtice, and puniſhed with all the ſeverity of the law.

"A copy of the preſent reſolution of their High Mightineſſes ſhall be delivered by their agent to Lord Auckland and the Count of Starkemberg."

Theſe men were delivered up by the treachery of Dumourier, and Lord Auckland recommended to the Dutch, that they might be murdered and aſſaſſinated.—He wiſhed to know if it was poſſible for a more horrid principle to be entertained, or one, if followed up, more likely to be followed up with more horrid conſequences.—Could we ſuppoſe that the French would not retaliate.—What would then reſult, a general maſſacre of all priſoners of war.—Such ſentiments were odious to any man poſſeſſing the leaſt feeling of humanity.—The fate of theſe people it ſeemed was to be a leſſon and example to mankind. He was ſure the people of this country deteſted ſuch leſſons and examples. It reminded him of a proclamation recommending the diſſolution of America during that war, and while the Noble Lord was commiſſioner there, and to which there was a very ſenſible proteſt, which was ſuppoſed to be the production of a right honorable Gentleman (Mr. Burke) now in the Houſe. This was drawn after the able ſpeeches of Mr. Fox, Mr. Powis, and others in that Houſe, and the Duke of Grafton, Duke of Richmond, and others in the other. The proteſt was ſigned by a great number of the firſt perſons in this country. This proteſt admirably explained the fatal effects of attempting the deſtruction or diſmemberment of an empire. Here Mr. Sheridan read the proteſt, and then obſerved, that he wiſhed this alſo to be ſent in the next deſpatches to Lord Auckland.

[*To be Continued*]

WARNING TO AMERICA.

AFTER viewing with admiration a country where "no religious perſecutions exiſt, no enmity between mankind for difference in opinion, and whoſe philoſophical children only ſtrive to ſhew by their actions the truth of their doctrines," he deſires us to "turn from this happy peaceable ſcene to Europe, the theatre of intrigue, avarice and ambition. How many revolutions does it not experience in the compaſs even of one age! And to what do theſe revolutions tend, but the deſtruction of thouſands! Every great event is replete with ſome new calamity. The ſeaſons of ſerenity are paſſed over in ſilence; their hiſtories ſeem to ſpeak only of the ſtorms

"There we ſee the Romans extending their power over barbarous nations, and in turn becoming a prey to thoſe whom they had conquered. We ſee thoſe barbarians, when become chriſtians, engaged in continual wars with the followers of Mahomet; or, more dreadful ſtill, deſtroying each other. We ſee councils in the earlier ages authoriſing every inquiry: cruſades ſpreading deſolation in the country left, as well as that to be conquered, excommunications, freeing ſubjects from natural allegiance, and perſuading ſedition; blood flowing in the fields and on the ſcaffolds, tortures uſed as arguments to convince the recuſant; to heighten the horror of the piece, behold it ſhaded with wars, rebellions, treaſons, plots and priſons!

"And what advantage has any country of Europe obtained from ſuch calamities? Scarce any. Their diſſentions for more than a thouſand years have ſerved to make each other unhappy, but have enriched none.—All the great nations ſtill nearly preſerve their ancient limits; none have been able to ſubdue the other, and ſo terminate the diſpute. France, in ſpite of the conqueſts made by Edward the 3d, and Henry the 5th; notwithſtanding the efforts of Charles the 5th, and Philip the 2d, ſtill remains within its ancient limits.—Spain, Germany, Great-Britain, Poland, the States of the North, are nearly ſtill the ſame.

"What effect then has the blood of ſo many thouſands, the deſtruction of ſo many cities produced?—Nothing either great or conſiderable. The chriſtian princes have loſt, indeed, much from the enemies of Chriſtendom, but they have gained nothing from each other. Their princes, becauſe they preferred ambition to juſtice, deſerve the character of enemies to mankind; and their prieſts, by neglecting morality for opinion, have miſtaken the intereſts of ſociety.

"On whatever ſide, we regard the hiſtory of Europe, we ſhall perceive it to be a tiſſue of crimes, follies, and misfortunes; of politics without deſign, and wars with-

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Mr. SHERIDAN's *celebrated* SPEECH *in the British House of Commons, on the 25th of April*, 1793.

ADDRESS ON LORD AUCKLAND'S MEMORIAL.

MR. SHERIDAN said, that the motion which he should have the honour of submitting to the House, was one that not only involved the character of the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) and the whole of his Majesty's Ministers, but also the character of the British Nation, and therefore was of the highest importance. It had in view that of calling for an explanation of the real intent, nature, purpose, and object of the war in which we were now engaged. That was the right character and description of the motion with which he should preface his address to the House. In the course of the discussions which had taken place on the present war, there had appeared in that House three descriptions of persons. One who thought there should appear in this country at this time, something like a general concurrence of opinion, and that inconsiderable differences should not appear upon the subject.

The next were those who entertained a just apprehension of danger to this country from the power of France, supposing it should be able to overrun Holland, and therefore to prevent the acquisition of their enemy's power, agreed to support the government in their efforts to prevent it.

The third description of gentlemen were those who thought that as this was a war of inevitable necessity on our part, for that it was necessary for the sake of good faith with our allies and the general security of Europe, we should pursue vigorous measures against the French, and therefore they gave their support to government.—Of the second class he declared himself, to be, and admitted their principle, that the enormous power and aggrandizement of France in the event of the acquisition of Holland would be dangerous to Great-Britain, and therefore he should support government in opposing France for the security of this country, upon a hope and belief that nothing would be omitted on the part of our government which future negociation might effect, taking care at the same time to protect against a war of extirpation, or of vengeance, pledging themselves to support nothing that did not immediately belong to the safety of this country. The third description of gentlemen who supported the war carried their principle, from what appeared to them to be the danger, to which all Europe was exposed, by the example of the French, to the recommendation of a system of war of extermination of the principles and opinions of our neighbours; and in support of this idea they quoted all the crimes alledged to have been committed by the men whose principles they thus opposed. He, and others with whom he had the honour and pleasure to agree, had endeavoured to draw from these gentlemen something like a definition of the extent to which their principles would or might lead them, but from all the discussion which took place upon that subject, nothing like an explanation was given upon that point. This day, however, he was determined to put that subject to the test, and he should maintain that Ministers had abandoned the principles of the war, upon which alone they had the assistance of the moderate, and the general concurrence of the country, and the only principle they themselves were fond of professing, namely, to keep faith with our allies, to check the aggrandizement of France, and to preserve the safety of this country. If in entering upon this subject any gentleman expected that he should be brought to pledge himself in the least degree for the principles or the politics of the noble Lord (Auckland) or that he should be influenced by any considerations with regard to that nobleman, such a gentleman would certainly be disappointed; for he must frankly declare that personally against him, or any other person in administration he had no hesitation in saying, that he did not respect or esteem the man, he would say no more upon that subject, for a reason always conclusive with him, because he was not present; all therefore, he should say of him, he begged to be understood as speaking of his Majesty's minister at the Hague. In this view he must say, that he disapproved of every memorial that noble Lord had set his name to, from the first disturbances in France, down to the time of his signing that of the fifth of the present month upon which the motion he should conclude with would be founded. All he was concerned in was marked by a sort of officious ostentation which ill became the character he ought to represent. Instead of the moderate language of a Minister, desirous to shew that he was only an Ambassador, he appeared always in the style of a Viceroy, whose business it was to dictate and command.

The paper with which he announced the war with France was of this haughty, arrogant style, in which he called the National Assembly of France miscreants.—Such language, Mr. Sheridan said, was not only improper, but, under the circumstances of the case, inexcusable, for they were not the effect of an overpowering warmth, which frequently accompanied the animation of debate; they were the cool, collected words of an Ambassador, who ought to have reflected that he represented his Majesty of Great-Britain, and the people of England, both of whom he was sure would be ashamed of such expressions—such expressions could answer no good purpose; neither our soldiers nor our sailors would enlist the sooner, or fight the better for it; and the people of this country ought not to be supposed to agree to use harsh words against any others who had the direction of the public force of a nation, still less that they could instruct their Ambassador to be a blusterer: such conduct would be disgraceful and ignominious. Here, to illustrate this point, Mr. Sheridan made a quotation from Vatel, on the Law of Nations, who says that for nations at war, it is necessary to observe, that they ought to abstain from all harsh expression of hatred, animosity, or contempt of each other, &c. This, he said, appeared to him to contain so good and so necessary a lesson to Lord Auckland, that in the next despatches a copy of it ought to be sent to him. With regard to the particular paper of the 5th of April, he objected to it, not only on account of its particular indecency, but, also, on account of its opening and disclosing a new principle for carrying on the war; a principle hitherto in this country entirely without foundation. The first translation from the French stated, "That some of these detestable regicides are now in such a situation, that they can be subjected to the sword of the law." But from that which was now upon the table, a new colour was attempted to be given to the sentence, by saying *liable* to be subjected to the sword of the law; this, he said, was not warranted by the original; for the plain sense of the sentence was, that these persons might be sacrificed, because they were in the hands of the Dutch. Again, the paper stated a recital of a former declaration, that his Britannic Majesty and their High Mightinesses would not fail to pursue the most efficacious measures to prevent the persons, who might themselves be guilty of so atrocious a crime, from finding any asylum in their respective states.—To which the Dutch gave answer, that they will refuse any asylum to such persons, that they will drive them away; but not one word about putting them to death.—The War was declared on the 21st of January, and there the matter rested till the 5th of April, and for what reason?—Because it was not until this time the Commissioners of the Convention came into custody.—It was only then necessary to say, that these regicides should be subjected to the sword of the law which was in other words, that they should be put to death. If Ministers said they gave no instructions for this, he said he should be perfectly satisfied, and very glad to hear it; because then the nation would be rescued, and the infamy would only fall upon the individual.—The Noble Lord proceeded to state in his Memorial, that the divine vengeance seemed not to have been tardy;—upon this he had only to observe, that we were engaged in a war which for our safety we had pursued; to the accomplishment of its originally avowed object, and for the divine vengeance, for respect, for decorum and piety, we ought to be silent.—The Memorial was as follows:

MEMORIAL, presented on the Fifth of this Month, by the British and Imperial Ministers, to the States-General.

"HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

"IT is known, that towards the end of the month of September, last year, his Britannic Majesty and your High Mightinesses gave, in concert, a solemn assurance, that in case the imminent danger which then threatened the lives of their Most Christian Majesties and their families should be realized. His Majesty and your High Mightinesses should not fail to take the most efficacious measures to prevent the Persons who might render themselves guilty of so atrocious a Crime, from finding any asylum in your respective dominions. This event, which was foreseen with horror, has taken place, and the Divine vengeance seems not to have been tardy. Some of these detestable Regicides are already in such a situation, that they may be subjected to the Sword of the Law. The rest are still in the midst of a People whom they have plunged into an abyss of evils, and for whom Famine, Anarchy, and Civil War, are preparing new calamities.—In short, every thing that we see happen, induces us to consider as at hand the end of these wretches, whose madness and atrocities have filled with terror and indignation, all those who respect the principles of Religion, Morality, and Humanity.

"The Undersigned, therefore, submit to the enlightened judgment and wisdom of Your High Mightinesses, whether it would not be proper to employ all the means in your power to prohibit from entering your States in Europe, or your Colonies, all these Members of the self-titled National Convention, or of the pretended Executive Council, who have, directly or indirectly, participated in the said Crime; and if they should be discovered and arrested, to deliver them up to Justice, that they may serve as a lesson and example to mankind.

"*Done at the Hague, this 5th of April*, 1793.

(Signed) "AUCKLAND,

"LOUIS C. DE STARHEMBERG."

REPLY to the Memorial, delivered to their High Mightinesses, on the 5th of April, 1793, by Lord Auckland, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty; and the Count of Starkenburg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor.

"THEIR High Mightinesses perfectly well recollect the solemn declaration they made, in the month of September of the last year, in reply to a requisition on the part of the Count of Starhemberg, relative to those who might be culpable of the highest of crimes towards his Most Christian Majesty, or his Royal Family.

"They have since partaken, with all honest minds, the general and profound sensation of terror and indignation, which the horrible event that has taken place in France, has spread throughout all Europe; and they are as determined as they ever were, to attend to the execution of the measures they at that time resolved on.

"The States General are the more persuaded of the necessity which exists in every well regulated state, of efficaciously opposing the audacity of those who seek to destroy the happiness of civil societies, by tearing asunder all the bonds of a just subordination to the legislative authority of an established government, because this Republic has been taught by her own experience, the pernicious effects of so criminal a project. Indeed it is at this time notorious, that a small number of inhabitants, emigrated from these provinces, and usurping the name and rights of sovereignty, have had the audacity to attack their country with arms in their hands, and publicly to threaten with death the members of the legitimate government, and all those who were employed in the defence of the state, provided they would not abandon their posts. And although these acts of rebellion are neither in their nature nor in their consequences to be compared to the crimes which have been committed in France, they, notwithstanding, derive their origin from the same causes. The States-General, in consequence, expect from the equity and wisdom of all the governments of Europe, and more especially from their Majesties the Emperor and the King of Great-Britain, that they will take good care not to grant an asylum in their states to those who have taken on them to make such enormous attempts against the government of this Republic, and who, by proclamations and manifestoes, signed by them, have snatched their names from the oblivion which ought to have been their lot; but that on the contrary, should they be discovered, they will be apprehended, to the end that they may be pursued by justice, and punished with all the severity of the law.

"A copy of the present resolution of their High Mightinesses shall be delivered by their agent to Lord Auckland and the Count of Starkemberg."

These men were delivered up by the treachery of Dumourier, and Lord Auckland recommended to the Dutch, that they might be murdered and assassinated.—He wished to know if it was possible for a more horrid principle to be entertained, or one, if followed up, more likely to be followed up with more horrid consequences.—Could we suppose that the French would not retaliate.—What would then result, a general massacre of all prisoners of war.—Such sentiments were odious to any man possessing the least feeling of humanity.—The fate of these people it seemed was to be a lesson and example to mankind. He was sure the people of this country detested such lessons and examples. It reminded him of a proclamation recommending the dissolution of America during that war, and while the Noble Lord was commissioner there, and to which there was a very sensible protest, which was supposed to be the production of a right honorable Gentleman (Mr. Burke) now in the House. This was drawn after the able speeches of Mr. Fox, Mr. Powis, and others in that House, and the Duke of Grafton, Duke of Richmond, and others in the other. The protest was signed by a great number of the first persons in this country. This protest admirably explained the fatal effects of attempting the destruction or dismemberment of an empire. Here Mr. Sheridan read the protest, and then observed, that he wished this also to be sent in the next despatches to Lord Auckland.

[*To be Continued*]

WARNING TO AMERICA.

AFTER viewing with admiration a country where "no religious persecutions exist, no enmity between mankind for difference in opinion, and whose philosophical children only strive to shew by their actions the truth of their doctrines," he desires us to "turn from this happy peaceable scene to Europe, the theatre of intrigue, avarice and ambition. How many revolutions does it not experience in the compass even of one age! And to what do these revolutions tend, but the destruction of thousands! Every great event is replete with some new calamity. The seasons of serenity are passed over in silence; their histories seem to speak only of the storms

"There we see the Romans extending their power over barbarous nations, and in turn becoming a prey to those whom they had conquered. We see those barbarians, when become christians, engaged in continual wars with the followers of Mahomet; or, more dreadful still, destroying each other. We see councils in the earlier ages authorising every inquiry: crusades spreading desolation in the country left, as well as that to be conquered, excommunications, freeing subjects from natural allegiance, and persuading sedition; blood flowing in the fields and on the scaffolds, tortures used as arguments to convince the recusant; to heighten the horror of the piece, behold it shaded with wars, rebellions, treasons, plots and prisons!

"And what advantage has any country of Europe obtained from such calamities? Scarce any. Their dissentions for more than a thousand years have served to make each other unhappy, but have enriched none.—All the great nations still nearly preserve their ancient limits; none have been able to subdue the other, and so terminate the dispute. France, in spite of the conquests made by Edward the 3d, and Henry the 5th; notwithstanding the efforts of Charles the 5th, and Philip the 2d, still remains within its ancient limits.—Spain, Germany, Great-Britain, Poland, the States of the North, are nearly still the same.

"What effect then has the blood of so many thousands, the destruction of so many cities produced?—Nothing either great or considerable. The christian princes have lost, indeed, much from the enemies of Christendom, but they have gained nothing from each other. Their princes, because they preferred ambition to justice, deserve the character of enemies to mankind; and their priests, by neglecting morality for opinion, have mistaken the interests of society.

"On whatever side, we regard the history of Europe, we shall perceive it to be a tissue of crimes, follies, and misfortunes; of politics without design, and wars with-

set consequences. In this long list of human depravity, a great character, or a shining virtue, may sometimes happen to arise, as we often meet a cottage or a cultivated spot in the most hideous wilderness: But for an Alfred, an Alphonso, a Frederick, or an Alexander the 3d, we meet a thousand who have disgraced humanity."

Philadelphia, June 11, 1793.

PARIS, April 22.

OUR Executive Council has lately given the English a great example of justice and humanity.—That all the French privateers have been ordered *not to moleſt* the Engliſh fiſhermen navigating without arms.

Liſle, April 5 Yeſterday, ſix cowardly deſerters had the honour of being *ſhaved cloſe to the ſhoulders*, in the new machine, by order of General Feuand.

LONDON, May 7.

The whole capture of the Spaniſh Galleon, or Regiſter Ship, was on Saturday laſt adjudged to the captors, and the Spaniſh Ambaſſador has aſſented to it, after a minute inveſtigation of the ſubject. Lord Hood will be entitled to a ſhare, as commander in chief of the fleet which made the capture; and it is ſaid that his proportion alone will amount to 60,000l. ſterling.

Lord Hood, as commander in chief of the Mediterranean fleet, comes in for a 16th of this prize, whatever it may turn out to be, and all other captures made by ſhips under his orders, which muſt nett his lordſhip a very capital fortune.

In conſequence of the cargo of the rich re-captured Spaniſh ſhip being allowed by the government as an entire prize, a troop of light horſe was diſpatched from London on Monday laſt to Portſmouth, to eſcort this immenſe wealth directly to town.

The French Convention have voted their miniſter at war the enormous ſum of 52,800,000 livres; about 2,300,000l. to provide ſubſiſtence for the armies.

The Paris letters received yeſterday are dated the 30th ult. They ſtate that the city was perfectly tranquil, and that nothing new had occurred. The triumph of the Jacobins on the acquittal of Marat was unbounded. In Briſſot's journal this acquittal is mentioned as the ruin of France.

The French are ſaid, from very good authority, to have ten ſail of the line at ſea.

Accounts have been received from Jerſey, of the date of the 29th ult. it appears that on the 23d, a French fleet, under convoy of three frigates of conſiderable force, ſtood very cloſe in with the iſland, which occaſioned the alarm guns to be fired, and the beacons to be lighted. The French, however, towards the evening ſtood away, without attempting any deſcent. One or two of the French ſhips ſtood ſo cloſe in, as to fire on ſome of the batteries on ſhore.

Arrived at Plymouth the Niger frigate, of 32 guns, commanded by Capt. Kentz.—It is ſaid ſhe had been cruizing off Brest, and brings intelligence that there are in Brest water 25 ſail of men of war, beſides frigates and ſloops.

It was repreſented by Mr. Ginnis, ſent up from the Royal Bank of Scotland to the Committee appointed to examine into the ſtate of public credit, that if ſomething was not done immediately by Government, there would be a general famine throughout Scotland. Mr. Ginnis ſaid, there are *ſeven or eight thouſand* manufacturers already out of employ, and ſeveral thouſand more would be in a ſimilar ſituation, if it were not for the aſſiſtance afforded by the Royal Bank of Scotland.

Mr. M'Dowall, of Glaſgow, repreſented, that in conſequence of the ſtagnation of public credit upwards of 190,000 men, women and children, in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow and Paiſley, were on the point of being diſmiſſed, and muſt be involved in miſery and ruin, if relief was not immediately extended to them by Government.

BALTIMORE, June 25.

On Saturday laſt, the cargo of wheat of the ſhow Joſeph, a prize to the ſchooner Sans Culotte, was ſold from 7s. to 7s. 2d. per buſhel, and yeſterday the hull and rigging was ſold for 1100 l.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

The Preſident of the United States having decided upon the queſtion relative to the capture of the ſhip William, the guard which had been placed on board that veſſel was on Tueſday morning withdrawn, and the ſhip delivered up to the captors.

There were accounts received yeſterday, that the brig Sophia, Capt. Price, from New Orleans bound to Philadelphia, was captured by the Frigate l'Ambuſcade, on Tueſday laſt. The reaſon aſſigned for this is, that the ſaid brig, although an American bottom, had Spaniſh property on board. The brig we hear is coming up to this port.

The ſchooner Alexander, Norris, left Cape Francois the 13th inſt. Whilſt they lay there ſaw ſeveral French Frigates arrive on the 11th, and on the 12th ſaw the Britiſh 24 gun ſhip called the Hyena, brought in as a prize by the French ſhips. The Hyena had taken 15 ſail of French ſhips, and ſunk one, before ſhe was taken, together with ſeveral of her prizes.

The French ſhip Jupiter of 74 guns, captured and ſent in the ſhip Anne, of Port Glaſgow, laſt from Philadelphia, loaded with 1500 barrels of Flour, and bound for the bay of Honduras.

June 30. Capt. Leverick, of the ſloop Reyolin, ſailed from the Havanna the 16th inſtant. As this is a Swediſh Bottom, they were not moleſted by any of the hoſtile veſſels during the paſſage, which was remarkably quick; for they made from land to land in leſs than ſeven days. There was no news at the Havanna from Europe, to late as what they had by the Philadelphia newſpapers.

Two Philadelphia veſſels, and one from Baltimore, loaded with flour, were refuſed an entry at the Havanna: They were therefore preparing to proceed for New-Providence in the Bahamas, which port is open to all American bottoms.

BOSTON, July 4

Tueſday laſt arrived in this port the ſhip Fortitude, Capt. Oakes, in 51 days from Oſtend. The accounts by Capt. Oakes, confirm the repreſentation we have heretofore given, of the ſtate of affairs between the powers at war on the Frontiers of France; and are highly favorable to our gallant Republican friends in that country.

Juſt before Capt. Oaks left Oſtend, he was informed, by his merchant, (a gentleman of veracity) that there had been a very ſevere action between the Engliſh troops, commanded by the Duke of York, and a party of the French, in which the former were defeated, with the loſs of 1200 men.—This was however, told him in a WHISPER (though it was believed to be a fact by his informant) as no diſagreeable news were ſuffered to be publiſhed in Oſtend; that place being in the hands of a Britiſh garriſon, and under the ſame regulation and influence as this town was, when the Britiſh were in poſſeſſion of it. Some of the Engliſh troops marched out of Oſtend, a few days before Capt. Oaks left it, with much the ſame appearance that the ſecond diviſion marched to Charleſton, at the battle of Bunker's Hill; looking grave, and apprehenſive of the cataſtrophe that awaits them.

Capt. Oaks further informs, that no place was yet beſieged, belonging to the French; though it was ſaid that Dunkirk and Liſle would ſoon be inveſted by the combined troops.

Col. Hichborn, of Dorcheſter, who has lately travelled through France, was at Oſtend, with Capt. Oaks, on his way from Paris to London, upon private buſineſs. In converſation with a number of Britiſh Officers, at a Hotel in Oſtend, the Colonel ridiculed and contradicted, poſitively, the Engliſh rumours of the ſtarved condition of our illuſtrious allies; and aſſerted, that they had plenty of proviſions, &c. and he was confident that they would ſurmount their preſent difficulties, and eſtabliſh a free Conſtitution. Captain Oakes was informed by a Lieutenant of a Britiſh ſhip of war, that they had orders to ſtop all proviſions in American veſſels, bound to France; which they had accordingly done. A veſſel from Baltimore was ſeized by the Engliſh, and carried into one of their ports, where ſhe was loſt.

NEWPORT, July 9.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Morn was uſhered in by a Diſcharge from Fort Waſhington and the Parade; when the Reveille was beat, the Bells were rung and Colours diſplayed on the Tree of Liberty, and on the Cupola and other Parts of the State Houſe.

At 10 o'Clock the Independent Artillery Company, under the Command of Francis Malbone, and the Newport Guards, under the Command of Wing Spooner, in complete Uniforms, paraded through the Town:—At 12 o'Clock, there was a Diſcharge of fifteen Cannon from Fort Waſhington, after which the Artillery Company and Guards, marched to the TREE OF LIBERTY, where they fired a Federal Salute:—At 3 o'Clock, the Artillery Company repaired to the State Houſe, where a very elegant Dinner was provided in the Aſſembly-Room; in the Centre of which was a Tree in the freſheſt Verdure, the Top of which reached the Ceiling, and its Branches, widely extended, were decorated with the greateſt Variety of Flowers;—emblematical of the Tree of Liberty in its moſt flouriſhing State:—On the Sides were placed fifteen Colonnades of Evergreen, ornamented with the ſame Variety of Flowers;—emblematical of the Proſperity of the States:—After Dinner was removed, the following Toaſts were drank, which were re-echoed by the Diſcharge of Cannon and the ringing of Bells.

1. The glorious Epoch of Liberty; the 4th of July, 1776.
2. The People.
3. The United States;—Peace be within her Borders, and Proſperity in her Dwellings.
4. The Conſtitution of the United States:—May it be inviolate, and the Laws in Conformity to it be obſerved.
5. The Preſident of the United States:—May the Citizens be grateful for his Services, and emulous to imitate his Virtues.
6. The Governor and State of Rhode Iſland.
7. The illuſtrious Patriots, of every Age and Country, who have advocated the Rights of Man.
8. The noble Band of Heroes, who have fought, bled, or died in the Cauſe of Liberty.
9. The Tree of Liberty:—May it flouriſh and extend its Branches over the whole World.*
10. The Oppreſſed:—May Succeſs crown their Struggles to regain their Birthright Freedom.
11. May neither Ambition nor Avarice tempt the United States to embroil themſelves in Conteſt for Dominion or Wealth.
12. Arts, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce, will ever ſucceed under the benign Influence of Induſtry and Economy.
13. The virtuous Fair:—May their Choice be the free and brave.
14. May Military Diſcipline be encouraged and improved as ſubſervient to Civil Authority, as a Security to Peace, and a Barrier againſt Invaſion.
15. We Pledge each other in a Glaſs:—TO FRIENDSHIP.†

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

The Newport Guards.

Our Fellow Citizens who have patronized the Artillery Company.

To conclude the feſtive Honors of the Day, a very brilliant Company aſſembled at the Theatre in the Evening.—A Prologue, ſuited to the Occaſion, was delivered in an animated Manner by Mr. Harper, and the whole Performances of the Stage did Credit to the Actors, and was received with merited Applauſe.—Order, Harmony and Joy, reigned throughout the Day.

* *The whole Company roſe and faced the Tree when they drank this Toaſt*

† *The whole Company roſe when they drank this Toaſt, and gave their Hands.*

At the Anniverſary of the CINCINNATI of this State, held at Providence the 4th Inſtant, the following Gentlemen were elected the Officers the enſuing Year:

ISAAC SENTER, Preſident.
JEREMIAH OLNEY, Vice-Preſident.
ROBERT ROGERS, Secretary.
EPHRAIM BOWEN, jun. Treaſurer.

St JOHN, Baptiſt.

Monday, the 24th Ultimo, being the Feſtival of St. JOHN, the Baptiſt, and the Day appointed for the Meeting of the Grand Lodge, the Maſonic Fraternity of this State convened at the State-Houſe in this Town, at 9 o'Clock.—At 11 a Proceſſion was formed, conſiſting of the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Rhode-Iſland, &c. the Officers and Members of the Newport and Providence Lodges, the Brethren of ſublime Degrees, clothed in due Form, with the Inſignias of their Order, and bearing an elegant Standard; and a Number of reſpectable viſiting Brethren—The Proceſſion proceeded to the Epiſcopal Church, where a Diſcourſe ſuitable to the Occaſion was delivered by the Rev. Mr. SMITH. Several Pieces of Muſic were moſt excellently performed by a Choir of Singers, Members of the St. Cæcilia's Society, accompanied by the Organ, &c.

Give to Heroes all their Due,
Twine their Brows with Laurels too;
But ſhall we no Laurels find,
For our Love to human Kind?
Let the ſocial Virtues ſhine,
Doing Good is ſure divine.

A MASONIC ODE.

TUNE—*God ſave Great* WASHINGTON.

THOU ſelf exiſtent Lord,
Thou all-creative Word,
Spirit of Pow'r;
Accept our Notes of Praiſe,
O Thou Ancient of Days,
Accept our feſtive Lays,
In this glad Hour.

II.

Let all exalt their Voice,
Let all at once rejoice,
To ſound thy Fame:—
Thou Great! Great Architect,
Thy children all connect
With Love and joint Reſpect,
To bleſs thy Name.

III.

From all beneath the Skies,
Jehovah's Praiſe ariſe,
His Name confeſs'd;
And may his Sovereign Grace,
Shine upon ev'ry Face,
And render Adam's Race,
Happy and bleſs'd.

THOU great firſt Cauſe, whoſe Wiſdom plan'd,
Whoſe Pow'r atchiev'd the boundleſs Scheme,
The matchleſs Fabric of thy Hand,
Proclaims the Architect Supreme.
Ye Angels that ſurround his Throne,
Who form'd at firſt his joyful Train,
When laying the Foundation Stone,
As then ye ſhouted—ſhout again.
With us let ev'ry Heart be Love,
Let ev'ry Tongue be grateful Praiſe;
Let ev'ry Thought be Realms above,
Let ev'ry Voice be choral Lays.
Praiſe God, from whom all Bleſſings flow, &c.

After the Service a handſome Collection was made, which is to be inveſted in Wood, and diſtributed to the *Poor of this Town* the enſuing Winter.

The Proceſſion then returned to the State-Houſe, and after the Buſineſs of the Grand Lodge was finiſhed, the Brethren partook of an elegant Entertainment, to which were invited the Rev. Clergy of the Town, and the Hon. Judges and the other Officers of the Circuit Court of the United States, then in Seſſion.

At this Meeting of the Grand Lodge, the Officers were all re-elected, except Brother BENJAMIN BOURN, who reſigned his Place as Grand-Treaſurer, and Brother EPHRAIM BOWEN, jun. was elected to that Office. The Grand Lodge appointed a Committee, conſiſting of Brothers George Gibbs, Robert N. Auchmuty, and John Handy, to preſent to the Rev. Mr. Smith, and the St. Cæcilia's Society, the Thanks of the Maſonic Fraternity of this State, for their cheerful Compliance with their Wiſhes, and for their elegant and maſterly Performances on this Day. The Lodge cloſed at 6 o'Clock. Harmony, Sociability and Pleaſure, having marked the convivial Day—ſacred to Friendſhip and Charity.

LIST of MEMBERS of the THIRD CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

SENATORS.

New-Hampſhire, John Langdon, Samuel Livermore
Maſſachuſetts, George Cabot, Caleb Strong.
Rhode-Iſland, William Bradford, Theodore Foſter.
Connecticut, Oliver Elſworth, Roger Sherman.
Vermont, Stephen R. Bradley, Moſes Robinſon.
New York, Aaron Burr, Rufus King.
New-Jerſey, John Rutherfurd, Frederick Freylinghuyſen.
Pennſylvania, Albert Gallitin, Robert Morris.
Delaware, George Read, John Vining.
Maryland, John Henry, Richard Potts.
Virginia, James Monroe, John Taylor.
Kentucky, John Brown, John Edwards.
North Carolina, Benjamin Hawkins, Alexander Martin.
South Carolina, Pierce Butler, Ralph Izard.
Georgia, James Gunn, James Jackſon.

REPRESENTATIVES.

New Hampſhire, Nicholas Gilman, Jeremiah Smith, John S. Sherburne,* Paine Wingate.*
Maſſachuſetts, Fiſher Ames, Shearjaſhub Bourne, David Cobb,* Peleg Coffin, jun.* Samuel Dexter, jun.* Henry Dearborn,* Dwight Foſter,* Benjamin Goodhue, Samuel Holten,* William Lyman,* Theodore Sedgwick, George Thatcher, Peleg Wadſworth,* Artemas Ward.
Rhode Iſland, Benjamin Bourn, Francis Malbone,*
Connecticut, James Hillhouſe, Benjamin Huntington, Amaſa Learned, Stephen Mix Mitchell,* Jonathan Sturges Jonathan Trumbull, Jeremiah Wadſworth.
Vermont Nathaniel Niles, Iſrael Smith.
New-York, John Watts,* Theodorus Bailey,* Peter

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Philadelphia, June 11, 1793.

PARIS, April 22.

OUR Executive Council has lately given the English a great example of justice and humanity.—That all the French privateers have been ordered *not to molest* the English fishermen navigating without arms.

Lisle, April 5 Yesterday, six cowardly deserters had the honour of being *shaved close to the shoulders*, in the new machine, by order of General Feuand.

LONDON, May 7.

The whole capture of the Spanish Galleon, or Register Ship, was on Saturday last adjudged to the captors, and the Spanish Ambassador has assented to it, after a minute investigation of the subject. Lord Hood will be entitled to a share, as commander in chief of the fleet which made the capture; and it is said that his proportion alone will amount to 60,000l. sterling.

Lord Hood, as commander in chief of the Mediterranean fleet, comes in for a 16th of this prize, whatever it may turn out to be, and all other captures made by ships under his orders, which must nett his lordship a very capital fortune.

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The French are said, from very good authority, to have ten sail of the line at sea.

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Mr. M'Dowall, of Glasgow, represented, that in consequence of the stagnation of public credit upwards of 190,000 men, women and children, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow and Paisley, were on the point of being dismissed, and must be involved in misery and ruin, if relief was not immediately extended to them by Government.

BALTIMORE, June 25.

On Saturday last, the cargo of wheat of the snow Joseph, a prize to the schooner Sans Culotte, was sold from 7s. to 7s. 2d. per bushel, and yesterday the hull and rigging was sold for 1100l.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

The President of the United States having decided upon the question relative to the capture of the ship William, the guard which had been placed on board that vessel was on Tuesday morning withdrawn, and the ship delivered up to the captors.

There were accounts received yesterday, that the brig Sophia, Capt. Price, from New-Orleans bound to Philadelphia, was captured by the Frigate l'Ambuscade, on Tuesday last. The reason assigned for this is, that the said brig, although an American bottom, had Spanish property on board. The brig we hear is coming up to this port.

The schooner Alexander, Norris, left Cape Francois the 13th inst. Whilst they lay there saw several French Frigates arrive on the 11th, and on the 12th saw the British 24 gun ship called the Hyena, brought in as a prize by the French ships. The Hyena had taken 15 sail of French ships, and sunk one, before she was taken, together with several of her prizes.

The French ship Jupiter of 74 guns, captured and sent in the ship Anne, of Port Glasgow, last from Philadelphia, loaded with 1500 barrels of Flour, and bound for the bay of Honduras.

June 30. Capt. Leverick, of the sloop Revolin, sailed from the Havanna the 16th instant. As this is a Swedish Bottom, they were not molested by any of the hostile vessels during the passage, which was remarkably quick; for they made from land to land in less than seven days. There was no news at the Havanna from Europe, so late as what they had by the Philadelphia newspapers.

Two Philadelphia vessels, and one from Baltimore, loaded with flour, were refused an entry at the Havanna: They were therefore preparing to proceed for New-Providence in the Bahamas, which port is open to all American bottoms.

BOSTON, July 4.

Tuesday last arrived in this port the ship Fortitude, Capt. Oaks, in 51 days from Ostend. The accounts by Capt. Oaks, confirm the representation we have heretofore given, of the state of affairs between the powers at war on the Frontiers of France; and are highly favorable to our gallant Republican friends in that country.

Just before Capt. Oaks left Ostend, he was informed, by his merchant, (a gentleman of veracity) that there had been a very severe action between the English troops, commanded by the Duke of York, and a party of the French, in which the former were defeated, with the loss of 1200 men.—This was however, told him in a WHISPER (though it was believed to be a fact by his informant) as no disagreeable news were suffered to be published in Ostend; that place being in the hands of a British garrison, and under the same regulation and influence as this town was, when the British were in possession of it. Some of the English troops marched out of Ostend, a few days before Capt. Oaks left it, with much the same appearance that the second division marched to Charleston, at the battle of Bunker's Hill; looking grave, and apprehensive of the catastrophe that awaits them.

Capt. Oaks further informs, that no place was yet besieged, belonging to the French; though it was said that Dunkirk and Lisle would soon be invested by the combined troops.

Col. Hichborn, of Dorchester, who has lately travelled through France, was at Ostend, with Capt. Oaks, on his way from Paris to London, upon private business. In conversation with a number of British Officers, at a Hotel in Ostend, the Colonel ridiculed and contradicted, positively, the English rumours of the starved condition of our illustrious allies; and asserted, that they had plenty of provisions, &c. and he was confident that they would surmount their present difficulties, and establish a free Constitution. Captain Oaks was informed by a Lieutenant of a British ship of war, that they had orders to stop all provisions in American vessels, bound to France; which they had accordingly done. A vessel from Baltimore was seized by the English, and carried into one of their ports, where she was lost.

NEWPORT, July 9.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Morn was ushered in by a Discharge from Fort Washington and the Parade; when the Reveille was beat, the Bells were rung and Colours displayed on the Tree of Liberty, and on the Cupola and other Parts of the State House.

At 10 o'Clock the Independent Artillery Company, under the Command of Francis Malbone, and the Newport Guards, under the Command of Wing Spooner, in complete Uniforms, paraded through the Town:—At 12 o'Clock, there was a Discharge of fifteen Cannon from Fort Washington, after which the Artillery Company and Guards, marched to the TREE OF LIBERTY, where they fired a Federal Salute:—At 3 o'Clock, the Artillery Company repaired to the State House, where a very elegant Dinner was provided in the Assembly-Room; in the Centre of which was a Tree in the freshest Verdure, the Top of which reached the Ceiling, and its Branches, widely extended, were decorated with the greatest Variety of Flowers;—emblematical of the Tree of Liberty in its most flourishing State:—On the Sides were placed fifteen Colonnades of Evergreen, ornamented with the same Variety of Flowers;—emblematical of the Prosperity of the States:—After Dinner was removed, the following Toasts were drank, which were re-echoed by the Discharge of Cannon and the ringing of Bells.

1. The glorious Epoch of Liberty; the 4th of July, 1776.

2. The People.

3. The United States;—Peace be within her Borders, and Prosperity in her Dwellings.

4. The Constitution of the United States:—May it be inviolate, and the Laws in Conformity to it be observed.

5. The President of the United States:—May the Citizens be grateful for his Services, and emulous to imitate his Virtues.

6. The Governor and State of Rhode Island.

7. The illustrious Patriots, of every Age and Country, who have advocated the Rights of Man.

8. The noble Band of Heroes, who have fought, bled, or died in the Cause of Liberty.

9. The Tree of Liberty:—May it flourish and extend its Branches over the whole World.*

10. The Oppressed:—May Success crown their Struggles to regain their Birthright Freedom.

11. May neither Ambition nor Avarice tempt the United States to embroil themselves in Contest for Dominion or Wealth.

12 Arts, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce, will ever succeed under the benign Influence of Industry and Economy.

13. The virtuous Fair:—May their Choice be the free and brave.

14. May Military Discipline be encouraged and improved as subservient to Civil Authority, as a Security to Peace, and a Barrier against Invasion.

15 We Pledge each other in a Glass:—TO FRIENDSHIP.†

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

The Newport Guards.

Our Fellow Citizens who have patronized the Artillery Company.

To conclude the festive Honors of the Day, a very brilliant Company assembled at the Theatre in the Evening.—A Prologue, suited to the Occasion, was delivered in an animated Manner by Mr. Harper, and the whole Performances of the Stage did Credit to the Actors, and was received with merited Applause.—Order, Harmony and Joy, reigned throughout the Day.

* *The whole Company rose and faced the Tree when they drank this Toast.*

† *The whole Company rose when they drank this Toast, and gave their Hands.*

At the Anniversary of the CINCINNATI of this State, held at Providence the 4th Instant, the following Gentlemen were elected their Officers the ensuing Year:

ISAAC SENTER, President.
JEREMIAH OLNEY, Vice-President.
ROBERT ROGERS, Secretary.
EPHRAIM BOWEN, jun. Treasurer.

St JOHN, Baptist.

Monday, the 24th Ultimo, being the Festival of St. JOHN, the Baptist, and the Day appointed for the Meeting of the Grand Lodge, the Masonic Fraternity of this State convened at the State-House in this Town, at 9 o'Clock.—At 12 a Procession was formed, consisting of the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Rhode-Island, &c. the Officers and Members of the Newport and Providence Lodges, the Brethren of Sublime Degrees, clothed in due Form, with the Insignias of their Order, and bearing an elegant Standard; and a Number of respectable visiting Brethren—The Procession proceeded to the Episcopal Church, where a Discourse suitable to the Occasion was delivered by the Rev. Mr. SMITH. Several Pieces of Music were most excellently performed by a Choir of Singers, Members of the St. Cæcilia's Society, accompanied by the Organ, &c.

Give to Heroes all their Due,
Twine their Brows with Laurels too;
But shall we no Laurels find,
For our Love to human Kind?
Let the social Virtues shine,
Doing Good is sure divine.

A MASONIC ODE.

TUNE—*God save Great* WASHINGTON.

THOU self existent Lord,
Thou all-creative Word,
Spirit of Pow'r;
Accept our Notes of Praise,
O Thou Ancient of Days,
Accept our festive Lays,
In this glad Hour.

II.

Let all exalt their Voice,
Let all at once rejoice,
To sound thy Fame:—
Thou Great I Great Architect,
Thy children all connect
With Love and joint Respect,
To bless thy Name.

III.

From all beneath the Skies,
Jehovah's Praise arise,
His Name confess'd;
And may his Sovereign Grace,
Shine upon ev'ry Face.
And render Adam's Race,
Happy and bless'd.

THOU great first Cause, whose Wisdom plan'd,
Whose Pow'r atchiev'd the boundless Scheme,
The matchless Fabric of thy Hand,
Proclaims the Architect Supreme.
Ye Angels that surround his Throne,
Who form'd at first his joyful Train,
When laying the Foundation Stone,
As then ye shouted—shout again.
With us let ev'ry Heart be Love,
Let ev'ry Tongue be grateful Praise;
Let ev'ry Thought be Realms above,
Let ev'ry Voice be choral Lays.
Praise God, from whom all Blessings flow, &c.

After the Service a handsome Collection was made, which is to be invested in Wood, and distributed to the *Poor of this Town* the ensuing Winter.

The Procession then returned to the State-House, and after the Business of the Grand Lodge was finished, the Brethren partook of an elegant Entertainment, to which were invited the Rev. Clergy of the Town, and the Hon. Judges and the other Officers of the Circuit Court of the United States, then in Session.

At this Meeting of the Grand Lodge, the Officers were all re-elected, except Brother BENJAMIN BOURN, who resigned his Place as Grand-Treasurer, and Brother EPHRAIM BOWEN, jun. was elected to that Office. The Grand Lodge appointed a Committee, consisting of Brothers George Gibbs, Robert N. Auchmuty, and John Handy, to present to the Rev. Mr. Smith, and the St. Cæcilia's Society, the Thanks of the Masonic Fraternity, of this State, for their cheerful Compliance with their Wishes, and for their elegant and masterly Performances on this Day. The Lodge closed at 6 o'Clock. Harmony, Sociability and Pleasure, having marked the convivial Day—sacred to Friendship and Charity.

LIST of MEMBERS of the THIRD CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

SENATORS.

New-Hampshire, John Langdon, Samuel Livermore.
Massachusetts, George Cabot, Caleb Strong.
Rhode-Island, William Bradford, Theodore Foster.
Connecticut, Oliver Elsworth, Roger Sherman.
Vermont, Stephen R. Bradley, Moses Robinson.
New York, Aaron Burr, Rufus King.
New-Jersey, John Rutherfurd, Frederick Frelinghuysen.
Pennsylvania, Albert Gallitin, Robert Morris.
Delaware, George Read, John Vining.
Maryland, John Henry, Richard Potts.
Virginia, James Monroe, John Taylor.
Kentucky, John Brown, John Edwards.
North Carolina, Benjamin Hawkins, Alexander Martin.
South Carolina, Pierce Butler, Ralph Izard.
Georgia, James Gunn, James Jackson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

New Hampshire, Nicholas Gilman, Jeremiah Smith, John S. Sherburne,* Paine Wingate.*
Massachusetts, Fisher Ames, Shearjashub Bourne, David Cobb,* Peleg Coffin, jun.* Samuel Dexter, jun. Henry Dearborn,* Dwight Foster,* Benjamin Goodhue, Samuel Holten,* William Lyman,* Theodore Sedgwick, George Thatcher, Peleg Wadsworth,* Artemas Ward.
Rhode Island, Benjamin Bourn, Francis Malbone.*
Connecticut, James Hillhouse, Benjamin Huntington, Amasa Learned, Stephen Mix Mitchell,* Jonathan Sturges, Jonathan Trumbull, Jeremiah Wadsworth.
Vermont Nathaniel Niles, Israel Smith.
New-York, John Watts,* Theodorus Bailey,* P

lip Van Cortlandt,* J.E. Van Allen,* Peter Van Gaasbeck,* Ezekiel Gilbert,* Henry Glenn,* James Gordon,* Silas Talbot,* Thomas Treadwell.

New-Jersey, John Beatty,* Elias Boudinot, Lambert Cadwallader,* Abraham Clark, Jonathan Dayton.

Pennsylvania, James Armstrong,* William Findley, Thomas Fitzsimons, Andrew Gregg, Thomas Hartley, Daniel Heister, William Irvine,* John Wilkes Kittera, William Montgomery,* Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Peter Muhlenberg,* Thomas Scott,* John Smiley.*

Delaware, John Patton.*

Maryland, Gabriel Christie,* George Dent,* Uriah Forrest,* William Hindman,* John Francis Mercer, William Vans Murray, Samuel Smith,* Thomas Sprig.*

Virginia, Thomas Claiborne,* Isaac Coles,* William B. Giles, Samuel Griffin, George Hancock,* Carter B. Harrison,* John Heath,* Richard Bland Lee, James Madison, Andrew Moore, Joseph Neville,* Anthony New,* John Nicholas,* John Page, Josiah Parker, Francis Preston,* Robert Rutherford,* Abraham Venable, Francis Walker.*

Kentucky, Alexander D. Orr, Christopher Greenup.

North Carolina, Thomas Blount,* William Johnston Dawson,* James Gillispie,* William Barry Grove, Matthew Locke,* Nathaniel Macon, Joseph M'Dowell,* Alexander Mebane,* Benjamin Williams,* Joseph Winston.*

South Carolina, Lemuel Benton,* Alexander Gillon,* John Hunter,* Andrew Pickens,* William Smith, Richard Winn.*

Georgia, Abraham Baldwin, Thomas P. Carnes.*

Congress will meet the first Monday in December next.

*Those marked thus * are new Members.*

The following ADDRESS, *written for the 4th of July, 1793, by a Gentleman of New York, was spoken by Mr.* HARPER, *at the Theatre, on Thursday Evening.*

TOO brave to bow beneath a Tyrant's Rod
Or live dependant on a Despot's Nod;
Rather—(bright Heirs of everlasting Fame)
By *Freedom* led, our great Forefathers came,
Resolv'd on *Reason's*, and on *Virtue's* Plan,
To vindicate the Rights of injur'd Man.
Firmly they left what Mortals hold most dear,
To seek with *Liberty* a Refuge here:
A safe Asylum on these Shores they found,
They grew, and Heav'n their growing Fortunes crown'd.
But soon the *Despot's Demon* sickning saw,
Man guided only by mild *Reason's* Law,
Scorning the pamper'd Lordlings cursed controul—
He saw—and deadly Venom fill'd his Soul.
To crush the Light of Reason at its Birth,
And drive fair *Liberty* from off the Earth,
Hither his Ministers the Demon led;
Our Country groan'd—our glorious Patriots bled.—
But while Destruction wheel'd fair Freedom's Band,
Undaunted, stood the Fathers of our Land;
Unmov'd, whilst War's dread Lightnings round them glar'd,
Aloud, the Voice of Reason was declar'd:
Admiring Angels list'ning hung around,
And Heav'n re-echo'd with the lofty Sound:—
"*Man's Rights are equal: All by Nature grac'd;*
"*Immutable, inherent, fix'd by Heav'n;*
"*Columbia's Independence is decreed,*
"*Be firm, be brave, and merit to be freed.*"
The *World*, astonish'd, heard the wond'rous Voice,
The *Furies* tremble, and Mankind rejoice;
Reason, unclouded, darts her piercing Ray,
The Mists of Ignorance, fast melt away:
The *Despot's Demon* groans his Prey to yield;
While *Superstition*, to each eye unveil'd,
With all her crowd of Ills, reluctant quits the Field.
This was the Day, the memorable Day,
Which on the Minds of Men pour'd Reason's Ray;
Which gave to *Despotism* his deadly Wound,
And wove those Wreaths with which your Brows are bound.
Tho' the fell *Demon* grasps his *Victims* hard,
And watchful, strives his struggling Prey to guard,
Faint and more faint, his Powers fade away,
He sickens at the Growth of Reason's Day,
Fell *Superstition* falls—Dark *Error* flies—
By these deserted—*Despotism* dies.

MARRIED]—Capt. EDWARD DILLINGHAM, to Mrs. SARAH TILLINGHAST, Widow of the late Dr. William Tillinghast. A Lady of great Merit.

DIED.]—At Providence, Mrs. LYDIA TILLINGHAST, Consort of Col. Daniel Tillinghast.

—In this Town, Mrs. ANN THURSTON, Widow of the late Mr. Benjamin Thurston, in the 59th Year of her Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, July 8.

ENTERED,	*from*
Schooner Example, Leavit,	Machias
—— Nancy, Chace,	St. Croix
Sloop Friendship, Webster,	New-York
—— Abigail, Tew,	Long-Island
—— Randolph, Cleaveland,	Ditto
—— Fanny, Harris,	New-London
Ship Polly, Norris,	Havanna
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Two Brothers, Brown,	Boston
—— Judith, Munro,	Hispaniola
—— Betsey, Bowen,	Baltimore
—— Judge Jay, Champlin,	St. Croix
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	New-York
—— Friendship, Webster,	Ditto
—— Sarah Ann, Topham,	Long-Island
Schooner Nancy, Chace,	Dighton

TO BE LET,

A LARGE, commodious HOUSE, in the Main-Street, lately occupied by Mr. RIVERA, with good Stable, Chaise-House, Garden, &c. —For Terms, apply to

CHARLES HANDY.

Newport, June 10, 1793.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

TO-MORROW EVENING will be Presented

A COMEDY, Called,

The BUSY BODY.

Marplot,	Mr. Harper,
Sir Francis Gripe,	Mr. Kenny,
Charles,	Mr. Minchin,
Sir Jealous Traffic,	Mr. Adams,
Whisper,	Mr. Huggins,
Servants,	Messrs. Tronche & Dorval,
And Sir George Airy,	Mr. Watts.
Patch,	Mrs. Metchler,
Isabinda,	Miss Brewer,
And Miranda,	Miss Smith.

To which will be added, a favourite PANTOMIME ENTERTAINMENT, Called,

ROBINSON CRUSOE.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the Bills of the Day.

Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. ADANCOURT, near the THEATRE, from Ten till One o'Clock, each Day; and TICKETS, at the Office under the Theatre, every Afternoon and Evening of Performance.

§†§ The Doors of the THEATRE will be opened at Half past 6, and the Curtain drawn up precisely at Half past 7 o'Clock.

☞ The Days of Performance are MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side-Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th Day of September next,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, situated on Easton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.—Said House is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, July 6, 1793.

THE Assignees to the Estate of RICHARD GREENE, late of Warwick, deceased, hereby notify the Creditors, that they have disposed of the whole of said Estate, and are now ready to make a Distribution of the Monies that have arisen from the sale thereof, to them only, they producing proper Vouchers of their respective Claims.

Newport, July 4, 1793.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of JOHN CRANSTON, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those who are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment, to

COMFORT CRANSTON, *Adm'x.*

Newport, July 9, 1793.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

Mc. CANN,

LADIES HAIR DRESSER, FROM *NEW YORK*,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport,

THAT he has arrived here, with an Intention of carrying on his Business: He has now the newest Fashions, from London and Paris:—He makes Ladies BRAIDS, CUSHIONS, RINGLETS, &c.—they are made to fit, like Hair of natural Growth, and will baffle the nicest Inspection.—He also makes the newest fashion'd full-dressed CAPS, suitable for the Season.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, that will please to favour him with their Custom, will please to send to his Shop, in the Main-Street, next Door but one to the THEATRE—where he will be happy to receive their Commands.

Mc. CANN having, for a Series of Time, had the Honour of dressing some of the first Ladies on the Continent—hopes he will, by his Assiduity and sincere Wish to please, merit the Favour and Patronage of the liberal Inhabitants of Newport.

June 17, 1793.

John Lyon & Son

Beg Leave to inform the PUBLIC,

THAT they have lately removed to this Town, and now carry on the CARD MANUFACTORY at the lower End of Thames-Street; where those who may please to favour them with their Custom, may be supplied, either Wholesale or Retail, with **good warranted** Cotton and Wool CARDS, **of various Prices, according to the Quality, cheaper and better than those imported from Europe, and as cheap as can be purchased in America.—They flatter themselves with the Hopes of receiving the Encouragement of this Town in particular, as likewise the Country adjacent.**

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand sundry Articles, which they will sell on the very lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, (many of which lower than the first Cost) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,	Kitchen Stoves,
Brandy and Geneva,	Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	Close Ditto for Shops,
Excellent Bohea Tea,	Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Chocolate and Coffee,	Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Ginger,	Sheet-Iron,
Pimento,	A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
Pepper,	20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
Nutmegs and Raisins,	6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Flour and Ship Bread,	Cod Hooks,
Beef and Pork,	Bar-Lead,
Metal Tea-Pots,	Shot and Powder,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,	Brimstone,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,	Copperas,
Cotton and Wool Cards,	Alum,
Bellows,	Redwood,
Brushes,	Logwood,
Nail Hammers,	Fustick and Lignumvitæ,
Sheep-Shears,	Frying Pans,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,	Warming Pans,
Hard Soap,	Shovels and Tongs,
White Lead ground in Oil,	Flat-Irons,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,	Brass Candlesticks,
Spermaceti Candles,	Brass Kettles,
Grindstones,	Steelyards,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,	Scale-Beams,
Excellent Salt for the Fishery,	Chest and Padlocks,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,	Candle Snuffers,
Iron Cabooses,	Penknives,
	Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commission, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the said CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to call and close the same, by Cash or otherwise.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or Case,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Flour, by the Barrel,
Russia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied on the shortest Notice, by applying to him.

A L S O,

Three good Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, and warranted as good.

*** He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, June 22, 1793.

SPRING GOODS.

A large Assortment, just opened and exposed for Sale, by

Caleb Green,

Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane,

As Cheap as ever!

N. B. He heartily thanks his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and flatters himself they will find it to their Interest to afford him their Custom.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT.

ALL Persons who have Demands against the United States, for attending the Circuit and District Courts in this District, as Jurors, &c. prior to the first of May last, are informed, that by applying to the Marshal of said District, at Providence, they will have their Balances paid them.—If they apply by Order, it is necessary that the Order should be accompanied by a Certificate of its Authenticity, from a Justice of the Peace of the Place in which they live.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marshal Rhode-Island District.*

lip Van Cortlandt,* J.E. Van Allen,* Peter Van Gaasbeck,* Ezekiel Gilbert,* Henry Glenn,* James Gordon,* Silas Talbot,* Thomas Treadwell.

New-Jersey, John Beatty,* Elias Boudinot, Lambert Cadwallader,* Abraham Clark, Jonathan Dayton.

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Undaunted, stood the Fathers of our Land;
Unmov'd, whilst War's dread Lightnings round them glar'd,
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—— Fanny, Harris,	New-London
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—— Betsey, Bowen,	Baltimore
—— Judge Jay, Champlin,	St. Croix
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Charles,	Mr. Minchin,
Sir Jealous Traffic,	Mr. Adams,
Whisper,	Mr. Huggins,
Servants,	Messrs. Tronche & Dorval,
And Sir George Airy,	Mr. Watts.
Patch,	Mrs. Metchler,
Isabinda,	Miss Brewer,
And Miranda,	Miss Smith.

To which will be added, a favourite PANTOMIME ENTERTAINMENT, Called,

ROBINSON CRUSOE.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the Bills of the Day.

Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. ADANCOURT, near the THEATRE, from Ten till One o'Clock, each Day; and TICKETS, at the Office under the Theatre, every Afternoon and Evening of Performance.

§†§ The Doors of the THEATRE will be opened at Half past 6, and the Curtain drawn up precisely at Half past 7 o'Clock.

☞ The Days of Performance are MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6 s.—Side-Boxes 4 s. 6 d.—Pit 3 s.—Gallery 1 s. 6 d.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th Day of September next,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, situated on Easton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.——Said House is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, July 6, 1793.

THE Assignees to the Estate of RICHARD GREENE, late of Warwick, deceased, hereby notify the Creditors, that they have disposed of the whole of said Estate, and are now ready to make a Distribution of the Monies that have arisen from the Sale thereof, to them only, they producing proper Vouchers of their respective Claims.

Newport, July 4, 1793.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of JOHN CRANSTON, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those who are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment, to

COMFORT CRANSTON, *Adm'x.*

Newport, July 9, 1793.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

Mc. CANN,

LADIES HAIR DRESSER, FROM *NEW YORK*,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport,

THAT he has arrived here, with an Intention of carrying on his Business: He has now the newest Fashions, from London and Paris:—He makes Ladies BRAIDS, CUSHIONS, RINGLETS, &c.—they are made to fit, like Hair of natural Growth, and will baffle the nicest Inspection.—He also makes the newest fashion'd full-dressed CAPS, suitable for the Season.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, that will please to favour him with their Custom, will please to send to his Shop, in the Main-Street, next Door but one to the THEATRE—where he will be happy to receive their Commands.

Mc. CANN having, for a Series of Time, had the Honour of dressing some of the first Ladies on the Continent—hopes he will, by his Assiduity and sincere Wish to please, merit the Favour and Patronage of the liberal Inhabitants of Newport.

June 17, 1793.

John Lyon & Son

Beg Leave to inform the PUBLIC,

THAT they have lately removed to this Town, and now carry on the CARD MANUFACTORY at the lower End of Thames-Street; where those who may please to favour them with their Custom, may be supplied, either Wholesale or Retail, with good warranted Cotton and Wool CARDS, of various Prices, according to the Quality, cheaper and better than those imported from Europe, and as cheap as can be purchased in America.—They flatter themselves with the Hopes of receiving the Encouragement of this Town in particular, as likewise the Country adjacent.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand sundry Articles, which they will sell on the very lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, (many of which lower than the first Cost) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,	Kitchen Stoves,
Brandy and Geneva,	Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	Close Ditto for Shops,
Excellent Bohea Tea,	Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Chocolate and Coffee,	Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Ginger,	Sheet-Iron,
Pimento,	A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
Pepper,	20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
Nutmegs and Raisins,	6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Flour and Ship Bread,	Cod-Hooks,
Beef and Pork,	Bar-Lead,
Metal Tea-Pots,	Shot and Powder,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,	Brimstone,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,	Copperas,
Cotton and Wool Cards,	Alum,
Bellows,	Redwood,
Brushes,	Logwood,
Nail Hammers,	Futtick and Lignumvitæ,
Sheep-Shears,	Frying Pans,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,	Warming Pans,
Hard Soap,	Shovels and Tongs,
White Lead ground in Oil,	Flat-Irons,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,	Brass Candlesticks,
Spermaceti Candles,	Brass Kettles,
Grindstones,	Steelyards,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,	Scale-Beams,
Excellent Salt for the Fishery,	Chest and Padlocks,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,	Candle Snuffers,
Iron Cabooses,	Penknives,
	Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commission, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the said CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to call and close the same, by Cash or otherwise.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or Case,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Flour, by the Barrel,
Russia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied on the shortest Notice, by applying to him.

ALSO,

Three good Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, and warranted as good.

*** He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, June 22, 1793.

SPRING GOODS.

A large Assortment, just opened and exposed for Sale, by

Caleb Green,

Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane,

As Cheap as ever!

N. B. He heartily thanks his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and flatters himself they will find it to their Interest to afford him their Custom.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT.

ALL Persons who have Demands against the United States, for attending the Circuit and District Courts in this District, as Jurors, &c. prior to the first of May last, are informed, that by applying to the Marshal of said District, at Providence, they will have their Balances paid them.—If they apply by Order, it is necessary that the Order should be accompanied by a Certificate of its Authenticity, from a Justice of the Peace of the Place in which they live.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marshal Rhode-Island District.*

From the MORNING CHRONICLE.

EPIGRAMMATA BACCHANALIA, No VII.

Being Epigrams on the subject of Messrs. PITT and DUNDAS going DRUNK to the House of Commons, on the Day when his Majesty's Message was to be delivered, relative to an immediate War with France!

SIXTY-EIGHT.

P.—We fairly are *in for't*—our places are lost.
D.—You ne'er were so fix'd, for you're drunk as a—*post*.

SIXTY NINTH.

A war of principles—a war of blood—
On some stale argument of public good.——
No, none of these, says boastful *Pitt*, are mine,
My war's original—*a war of wine*.

SEVENTIETH.

Friend *Horace*, I doubt,
You were curiously out,
With your *Quem non fecere disertum*?
When the wine has got in,
To the Ministers skin,
Their talents for speaking desert 'em.

SEVENTY FIRST.

To urge us to battle and Hostages,
What opposite causes combined!
Mynheer is emboldened by *measures*,
And *Lilly* deluded by *wine*.

SEVENTY-SECOND.

"I'm sick," quoth *Pitt*, "O Lord what shall I do?"
"Take comfort man, this war if you pursue,
"I'm d—n'd if we sha'n't all be sick as you."

SEVENTY THIRD.

On sending to Holland, between one and two thousand men as our full *subsidy of* 12,000 *troops—said troops going drunk.*

Our treaty's fulfill'd—how the Dutch we shall cozen,
Each man on the march takes the room of a dozen.

SEVENTY-FOURTH.

On sending our troops to fight in the ditches of Holland.

The secret's out, and here's the simple matter—
A war begun in *wine*, will end in *water*.

SEVENTY-FIFTH.

A vicar and clerk once, to keep out the weather,
When they went to burial, got muzzy together:
Our ministers thus, after soaking their brains,
Make a funeral oration—o'er freedom's *Remains*.

SEVENTY-SIXTH.

If *crooked* be our British *ways* of late,
Why wonder *Premier Billy* can't *walk strait*?

SEVENTY SEVENTH.

Another Answer by ECHO.

D. *loquitur*.—Colossus like, over Gallia's land we'll straddle,
The stripping Echo partly answer'd—*addle*.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH.

On the Bills restricting Cyder and Perry being passed in the House of Commons, immediately after Mr. PITT's *ineffectual attempt to speak.*

When PITT, as a fish, in the Commons was dumb,
'Twas surely the moment to legalize—*Mum*.

SEVENTY-NINTH.

PITT *liquitur—Penitential and Crop sick, settling his budget.*

After *Christmas* comes a *Lent*,
(His pious end, in sickly tone)
With equal truth I do *lament*,
That after *Lent* there comes a—*Loan*.

EIGHTIETH.

Parody—Eulogy on Mr. PITT.

SYDNEY's cousin, CHATHAM's brother,
Britain, e'er thou shew another,
Virtuous, chaste, and *drunk* as he,
OCEAN hunger'd shall swallow thee!

Robert S. Potter

Respectfully informs the Public, and particularly his Friends,

THAT he has opened a public HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, on the North Side of the Parade, near the State House, for the Accommodation of Travellers; and others who may please to frequent the same; and they may depend upon his best Endeavours being used to make every Thing agreeable and satisfactory.

He has also some very convenient ROOMS to LET.

Newport, July 1, 1793.

To be SOLD or LET,

And entered the 25th of March next,

THE Possessions of the Subscriber, situate in Tiverton, containing about 30 Acres of LAND, with Part of a Dwelling House, and other Out-Buildings thereon.—For further Particulars inquire of WESTON HICKS, living on the Premises.

Tiverton, June 26, 1793.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

Carries on the Business in all its Branches,

HAS on Hand, for Sale, some Farms on the Island, and on the Main; several Houses, in different Parts of the Town; four Houses and Lots in the Main-Street, some of which will be exchanged for Land in this State, or the State of Vermont.——He can furnish Gentlemen and Ladies with furnished Rooms, or without.

Any Person that wants a Vessel, built of any Size, by applying to him, may be supplied on reasonable Terms.

He purchases and sells SECURITIES, of all Sorts.—He will give a desirable Price for Old GOLD and SILVER, BRASS and COPPER.

Newport, July 1, 1793.

WILLIAM LADD

Most respectfully informs the Public,

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Lisbon, Port, Malaga } Wines
West-India, New-England, Cherry } Rum
Gin
Annifeed Cordial
Doctor Stevens
Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Souchong, Bohea } TEAS
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Cloves
Mace
Allspice
Ginger
Pepper
Olives
Capers
Florence Oil
Best Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles
English Mustard
Fresh Malaga Grapes
Best Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.
Prunes
Citron
Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts
Fresh Raisins, per Cask or lb.
Anchovies
Thin shell'd, Sugar'd } Almonds
Sugar Plumbs
Barley Sugar
Brown Sugar
Loaf Do.
Molasses
Chocolate
Coffee
Starch
Flour
Writing-Paper, Wrapping-Paper } per Ream
Cotton Wool
WINDOW-GLASS
Ground Camwood
Ground Stick } Redwood
Flour, Roll } Brimstone
Indigo
Copperas
Allum
Best Boston made SNUFF per Bladder.

ALSO,

A large Assortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Assortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST

Has just imported, from LONDON *and* AMSTERDAM,

A FRESH Assortment of DRUGS, DYERS' WARE, &c. &c. which he has to sell, at his Shop, in Thames-Street; amongst which are the following Articles, viz.——Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's, Pills—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balsam—Francis's Female Strengthening Elixir—British Oil—Essence of Peppermint—Lump and fine Magnesia.

LIKEWISE,

A neat Assortment of Perfumes—Essence of Lavender—Bergamot—Oranges, and Oil of Rhodium—Oval Smelling-Bottles with Salts.

ALSO,

Madder—ground Redwood—Argol—blue Vitriol—Oil of Vitriol—Aquæ Fortis—Cloves—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Allspice—Pepper—Vermilion—Queen's Yellow, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 24, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

Sarah Hamilton

BEGS Leave to thank her Friends and the Public in general for the many Favours she has for many Years past experienced, and to inform them that she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING of Gentlemen and Ladies who may visit the Town of Newport the ensuing Season, any small Family may be accommodated with a Part of the House ready furnished, and every Thing will be done to make their Stay with her agreeable and happy—her House is large and commodiously situated for the Purpose of entertaining Strangers, at the North End of Thames street, near Judge Marchant's.

Newport, May 6, 1793.

All Persons having any Demands

upon the Estate of AMOS GARDINER, late of South Kingstown, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to the aforesaid Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

AMOS GARDINER, Executor.

South Kingstown, May 11, 1793.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Hon. Town-Council of North Kingstown, in the County of Washington, appointed Commissioners, and Twelve Months allowed us, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the personal Estate of Mr. THOMAS CRANSTON, late of said North Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent; do hereby notify said Creditors to bring in their respective Claims against said Deceased, unto either of us, at our respective Dwellings, in said North-Kingstown, at any Time within said Term.

GEORGE THOMAS, JAMES CONGDON, } *Commissioners.*

N. B. All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

ANNE CRANSTON, *Administratrix (to said Estate.*

North-Kingstown, June 8, 1793.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
Informs his good Customers, and the Public in general,

THAT he has just received from England, via New York, a fresh Supply of Fashionable GOODS, which he is selling, at the very lowest Rates.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 27, 1793.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the last Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Assortment of

ENGLISH and *INDIA* GOODS,

Amongst which are

Broadcloths of all Colours, from 5*s*. to the best superfine,
Kersameres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Chintzes, some as low as 1/6 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fustians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Irish Linens, Muslins at 14d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glasses.

All which may be had, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rate.

Said GREENS respectfully acknowledge the ample Favours of their good Customers, in Town and Country, and hope to serve them no less to their Satisfaction for the future.

N B. Country Produce will be received in Pay, at the highest Prices.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

Gibbs & Channing

Have just imported from the MANUFACTORIES,

A General Assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are, a great Variety of Superfine Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Shalloons; Tammies; Morcens; Taboreens; Calicoes; Dimities; Muslins; Muslinets; Fustians; Jeans; striped Nankeens; Nankinetts; Waistcoat Patterns; Hosiery; Silks, &c. &c.

They have also for Sale,

Best Port-au-Prince MOLASSES,
FLOUR and SHIP-STUFF,
Russia and Ravens DUCK.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS—best warranted SCYTHES—and a good Assortment of Iron Potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

For SALE, by

JAMES CAHOON & SON,

Opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE,

BEST English, White, Red } Lead, Stone, Spruce } Yellow, Spanish Brown, English Ochre, Venetian Red.

Any of the above Paints per Cask, Cwt. or smaller Quantity—either dry or ground in Oil.

Verdigrease, Prussian Blue, Vermilion, Patent Yellow, Leaf Gold, White Vitrol.

Linseed Oil, per Cask or Gallon.
Varnish, Spirits Turpentine.

A large Assortment of Painters Brushes; Tallow, Tar, Scrubbing and House Ditto,

10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glass—Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Town-Council of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS COREY, late of Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent; notify all Persons, having any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to us, on the last Saturday of every Month, at the House of Philip Manchester, Innholder, in said Tiverton, within Six Months from the Date hereof, where the Subscribers will attend, from Ten o'Clock, A. M. to Four o'Clock, P. M.

NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
THOMAS DURFEE.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Settlement, on the Second Tuesday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the House of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in said Tiverton; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment within the above Period to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER,
JOHN MANCHESTER, } Executors.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE.

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Being Epigrams on the subject of Messrs. PITT and DUNDAS going DRUNK to the House of Commons, on the Day when his Majesty's Message was to be delivered, relative to an immediate War with France!

SIXTY-EIGHT.

P.—We fairly are *in for't*—our places are lost.
D.—You ne'er were so fix'd, for you're drunk as a—*post*.

SIXTY NINTH.

A war of principles—a war of blood—
On some stale argument of public good.——
No, none of these, says boastful *Pitt*, are mine,
My war's original—*a war of wine*.

SEVENTIETH.

Friend *Horace*, I doubt,
You were curiously out,
With your *Quem non fecere disertum?*
When the wine has got in,
To the Ministers skin,
Their talents for speaking desert 'em.

SEVENTY FIRST.

To urge us to battle and slaughter,
What opposite causes combine!
Mynheer is embolden'd by *water*,
And *Billy* deluded by *wine*.

SEVENTY-SECOND.

"I'm sick," quoth *Pitt*, "Oh Lord what shall I do?"
"Take comfort man, this war if you pursue,
"I'm d—n'd if we sha'n't all be sick as you."

SEVENTY-THIRD.

On sending to Holland, between one and two thousand men as our full *subsidy of* 12,000 *troops—said troops going drunk.*

Our treaty's fulfill'd—how the Dutch we shall cozen,
Each man on the march takes the room of a dozen.

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On sending our troops to fight in the ditches of Holland.

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A war begun in *wine*, will end in *water*.

SEVENTY-FIFTH.

A vicar and clerk once, to keep out the weather,
When they went to burial, got muzzy together:
Our ministers thus, after soaking their brains,
Make a fun'ral oration—o'er freedom's *Remains*.

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If *crooked* be our British *ways* of late,
Why wonder *Premier Billy* can't *walk strait?*

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Another Answer by ECHO.

D. *loquitur*.—Colossus like, over Gallia's land we'll straddle,
The tripping Echo partly answer'd—*addle*.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH.

On the Bills respecting Cyder and Perry being passed in the House of Commons, immediately after Mr. PITT's *ineffectual attempt to speak.*

When PITT, as a fish, in the Commons was dumb,
'Twas surely the moment to legalize—*Mum*.

SEVENTY-NINTH.

PITT *liquitur—Penitential and Crop sick, settling his budget.*

After *Christmas* comes a *Lent*,
(His pious said, in sickly tone)
With equal truth I do *lament*,
That after *Lent* there comes a—*Loan*.

EIGHTIETH.

Parody—Eulogy on Mr. PITT.

SYDNEY's cousin, CHATHAM's brother,
Britain, e'er thou shew another,
Virtuous, chaste, and *drunk* as he,
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He has also some very convenient ROOMS to LET.

Newport, July 1, 1793.

To be SOLD or LET,

And entered the 25th of March next,

THE Possessions of the Subscriber, situate in Tiverton, containing about 30 Acres of LAND, with Part of a Dwelling-House, and other Out-Buildings thereon.—For further Particulars inquire of WESTON HICKS, living on the Premises.

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He purchases and sells SECURITIES, of all Sorts.—He will give a desirable Price for Old GOLD and SILVER, BRASS and COPPER.

Newport, July 1, 1793.

WILLIAM LADD

Most respectfully informs the Public,

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA	Wines	Prunes	
Sherry		Citron	
Lisbon		Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts	
Port		Fresh Raisins, per Cask or lb.	
Malaga		Anchovies	
West-India	Rum	Thin shell'd Almonds	
New-England		Sugar'd Almonds	
Cherry		Sugar Plumbs	
Gin		Barley Sugar	
Anniseed Cordial		Brown Sugar	
Doctor Stevens		Loaf Do.	
Hyson	TEAS	Molasses	
Hyson Skin		Chocolate	
Souchong		Coffee	
Bohea		Starch	
Nutmegs		Flour	
Cinnamon		Writing-Paper per Ream	
Cloves		Wrapping-Paper per Ream	
Mace		Cotton Wool	
Allspice		WINDOW-GLASS	
Ginger		Ground Camwood	
Pepper		Ground Redwood	
Olives		Stick Redwood	
Capers		Flour Brimstone	
Florence Oil		Roll Brimstone	
Best Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles		Indigo	
English Mustard		Copperas	
Fresh Malaga Grapes		Allum	
Best Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.		Best Boston made SNUFF per Bladder.	

A L S O,

A large Assortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Assortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST

Has just imported, from LONDON *and* AMSTERDAM,

A FRESH Assortment of DRUGS, DYERS' WARE, &c. &c. which he has to sell, at his Shop, in Thames-Street; amongst which are the following Articles, viz.——Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's, Pills—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balsam—Francis's Female strengthening Elixir—British Oil—Essence of Peppermint—Lump and fine Magnisia.

L I K E W I S E,

A neat Assortment of Perfumes—Essence of Lavender—Bergamot—Oranges, and Oil of Rhodium—Oval Smelling-Bottles with Salts.

A L S O,

Madder—ground Redwood—Argol—blue Vitriol—Oil of Vitriol—Aquæ Fortis—Cloves—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Allspice—Pepper—Vermilion—Queen's Yellow, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 24, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

Sarah Hamilton

BEGS Leave to thank her Friends and the Public in general for the many Favours she has for many Years past experienced, and to inform them that she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING of Gentlemen and Ladies who may visit the Town of Newport the ensuing Season, any small Family may be accommodated with a Part of the House ready furnished, and every Thing will be done to make their Stay with her agreeable and happy—her House is large and commodiously situated for the Purpose of entertaining Strangers, at the North End of Thames-street, near Judge Marchant's.

Newport, May 6, 1793.

All Persons having any Demands against the Estate of AMOS GARDINER, late of South Kingstown, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to the aforesaid Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

AMOS GARDINER, Executor.

South Kingstown, May 11, 1793.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Hon. Town-Council of North Kingstown, in the County of Washington, appointed Commissioners, and Twelve Months allowed us, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the personal Estate of Mr. THOMAS CRANSTON, late of said North-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent; do hereby notify said Creditors to bring in their respective Claims against said Deceased, unto either of us, at our respective Dwellings, in said North-Kingstown, at any Time within said Term.

GEORGE THOMAS, JAMES CONGDON, } *Commissioners.*

N. B. All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

ANNE CRANSTON, *Administratrix to said Estate.*

North-Kingstown, June 8, 1793.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

Informs his good Customers, and the Public in general,

THAT he has just received from England, via New York, a fresh Supply of Seasonable GOODS, which he is selling, at the very lowest Rates.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 27, 1793.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the last Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Assortment of

ENGLISH and *INDIA* GOODS,

Amongst which are

Broadcloths of all Colours, from 5*s.* to the best superfine,
Kersameres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Chintzes, some as low as 1*s*6 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fustians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Irish Linens, Muslins at 14d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glasses.

All which may be had, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rate.

Said GREENS respectfully acknowledge the ample Favours of their good Customers, in Town and Country, and hope to serve them no less to their Satisfaction for the future.

N B. Country Produce will be received in Pay, at the highest Prices.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

Gibbs & Channing

Have just imported from the MANUFACTORIES,

A General Assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are, a great Variety of Superfine Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Shalloons; Tammies; Moreens; Taboreens; Calicoes; Dimities; Muslins; Muslinets; Fustians; Jeans; striped Nankeens; Nankinetts; Waistcoat Patterns; Hosiery; Silks, &c. &c.

They have also for Sale,

Best Port-au-Prince MOLASSES,
FLOUR and SHIP-STUFF,
Russia and Ravens DUCK.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS—best warranted SCYTHES—and a good Assortment of Iron Potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

For SALE, by

JAMES CAHOON & SON,

Opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE,

BEST English White,	Lead,	Stone,	Yellow,
Red,	Lead,	Spruce,	Yellow,
English Ochre,		Spanish Brown.	
		Venetian Red.	

Any of the above Paints per Cask, Cwt. or smaller Quantity—either dry or ground in Oil.

Verdigrease,	Patent Yellow,
Prussian Blue,	Leaf Gold,
Vermilion,	White Vitrol.
Linseed Oil, per Cask or Gallon.	
Varnish,	Spirits Turpentine.

A large Assortment of Painters Brushes; Tallow, Tar, Scrubbing and House Ditto,

10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glass—Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Town-Council of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS COREY, late of Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent; notify all Persons, having any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to us, on the last Saturday of every Month, at the House of Philip Manchester, Innholder, in said Tiverton, within Six Months from the Date hereof, where the Subscribers will attend, from Ten o'Clock, A. M. to Four o'Clock, P. M.

NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
THOMAS DURFEE.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Settlement, on the Second Tuesday of every Month for Six Months from this Date, at the House of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in said Tiverton; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment within the above Period to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER,
JOHN MANCHESTER, } Executors.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.